VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1421777

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Kriti Tripathi

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26.08.2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Varanasi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

One of the most prominent form of culture is the tradition of theatre. It not only gives edge to regional identity but is also form of entertainment

Traditional forms of theatre

① Nautanki - Played in U.P. It shows artistic skills of mimicry

② Jat Jatin - Played in Bihar
↳ Portrays love fights of newly married couple.

③ Powada - Played in Maharashtra
↳ Based on the heroism of Shivaji and and his ideals

④ Bhand Pather - Pictures the rich tradition of Jammu-Kashmir and

Pahadi culture.

(6) Hakehogan - It is community led tradition in Karnataka where people come and enjoy together

(7) Ramlila - Played in U.P. Example of synchretic culture where hindu Ramayan characters are played by Muslims

(8) Ramman - Played in Uttarakhand and is tribute to Bhumiyal Devta.

(9) Bhuta Kola - Played in Western Ghat region. shows proximity to nature and community laden efforts.

Many of the theatres are included in Intangible cultural heritage which shows their significance

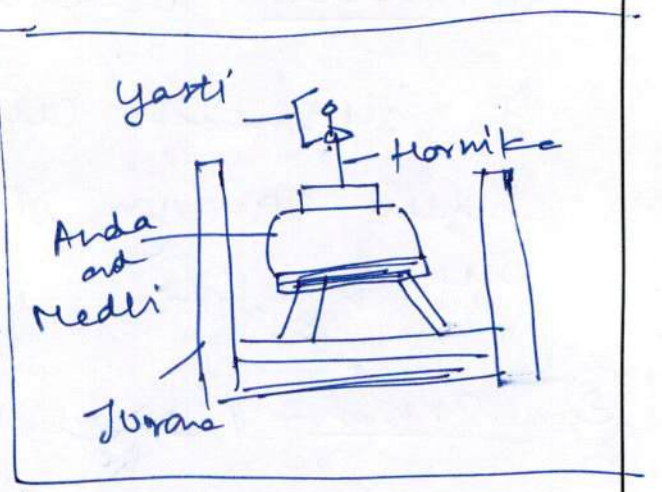
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi stupa is the marvellous wonder from art, religious and historical aspect

Historical and Architectural significance



Stupa design

(1) Tells about philosophy of Buddhism.

(2) Relics of Buddha are put here

(3) Tells about Ashoka's dhama.

(4) Architectural
- Beautiful gateway - Torana
- Jatakas are drawn here (Mahabhajika of Sachi)
- humongous design.

Inspired future architecture

(1) Kushanas took inspiration from this.

(2) Roundness of building was copied elsewhere.

(3) Toranas became more beautified in later stage

(4) Viharas, Chaityas were modelled on this

(5) Paintings in Ajanta, Ellora were borrowed from this

(6) Palas took inspiration to build universities
↳ Eg Nalanda.

Thus it is the incredible intangible heritage of nation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh was the foremost hero of revolutionary phase of freedom struggle who still inspires millions of youth today.

Brought real breakthrough in revolutionary ideology

① Propounded self sacrifice to the nation.

② Ideated heroism - Kakori action

③ Moved from political mendicacy to enthralling blood of youth

④ Founded organisations → Panjab Nauyavan Bharat Sabha
HSRA

Goals of revolution

① Not only portrayed freedom from British but freedom

landed zamindars internally

(2) Gave message of socialism as way of life and community.

(3) Compelled youth to think freely - why I am an atheist and rationally

Forms of revolutionary struggle

(1) Making the deaf hear - Central legislative assembly bombing

(2) Percolated idea militancy among youth - killing sanders

(3) Found method of strikes, dharna and jail protest.

Thus via various aspects Bhagat Singh revolutionised the good, methods and ideology of freedom struggle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji restoration was one of the most prominent incidents of history of Japan.

Factors of restoration

① People supported the regime

② The regime had inclusive equalitarian ideas that shaped national identity

③ Had support of other states.

It had profound impact on Japan

① Continuation of monarchy is seen

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Prominence to cultural heritage is the lineage of Meiji.

(3) The development of Japan as the peace loving country is due to this

(4) The souring relation with China is the legacy of it.

(5) Meiji restoration made Japan history written with its own flavour. It given Japan unique aspect of identity that it holds even today and crusades for Asian culture

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nation is the psychological concept
It is the idea that bind people together with each other.
Culture, society, politics play important role.

Basis of India as Nation

① History → History of Indian subcontinent - Indus valley
→ Rulings of dynasty like Mauryas, Gupta, ~~At~~ Mughals

② Common beliefs → Making of idea of unity in diversity
→ festivals → Makar Sankranti in all parts
festivals → Diwali celebrated in North as well as south.
→ Cinema → RRR in north and south India

③ Political aspiration → Constitutional features kind all (Art 19)

Common Idea of collaborative federalism

Parliamentary democracy stitches them together

However there are threats too

① Communalism - recent Nuh violence shows this

② Regionalism - secessionist tendency in North east

③ Political divides like Interstate dispute, Inter water disputes

④ Excessive centralisation - quest of imposing hindi over south.

⑤ Divide and rule played by political parties on sex, gender
- ex hate speech
- radicalisation

National Integration council, EK Bharat Shreshtha Bharat, Desh Bhakti curriculum and could make the feeling of nation strong.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is now considered as the pharmacy of the world. Not only Indias are living healthed but also India is largest exporter of generic medicine to world.

Factors behind growth

Origins of pharma Industry

① large demand of population internally and externally

② Govt. policies - PIL Scheme In pharma Industry.

③ Market and transportation - Road, railway and shipping facilitate export.

④ Huge demand of Ayurvedic medicine

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significant for Indian economy

① It is 3rd largest industry of pharma in terms of volume in the world.

② 14th largest in terms of value.

③ Provide jobs to many people.

④ India ~~is~~ exports 20% of generic medicine to world.

Significance - Public health

① Caters the medical demand of population

② Provide low cost medicine — ↓ out of pocket expenditure

③ Enhances reach of all to the medicine care

Therefore pharma industry is of immense significance with more govt support it could flourish better.

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

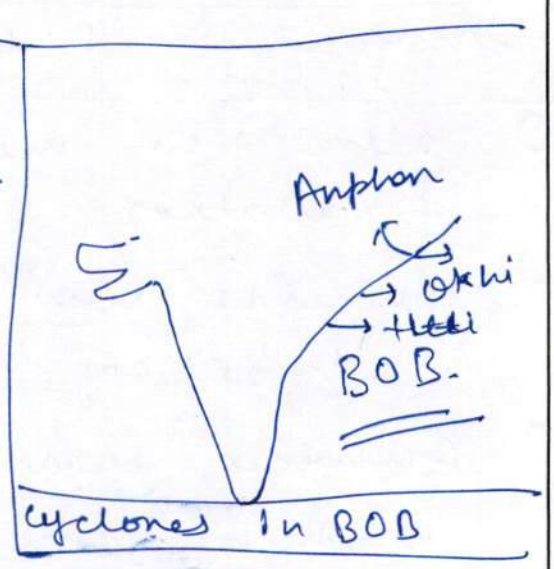
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cyclone is the phenomenon where the region ~~of~~ low pressure is surrounded by high pressure.

It is ~~anticyc~~ anti clock wise in northern hemisphere

BOB more prone

(1) high sea surface temperature of BOB makes it more prone



(2) More stratification due to less salinity

(3) Already present weak low pressure makes it vulnerable

(4) No intending land mass between Andaman sea and BOB also gives way to more cyclone

Reason for decrease in frequency

(1) The temperature was high and high evaporation led to low volume.

(2) Erratic Monsoon

(3) El Nino conditions are also responsible.

(4) Heat domes pressure.

Due to these reasons the frequency has reduced.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanos are geographical phenomenon, formed of various folding, faulting activities of earth.

Volcanoes of world

Critical for human existence

① Minerals:- Flood basalt plain of Deccan

→ Granite, Gabbro are (Plutonic rocks)

- source of Igneous rocks.
- source of iron, mica etc.

Economic

- tourism potential — people want to see Mt. Fuji
- heating of water ⇒ produces electricity — Norway, Italy

Environment

- sulphur out of volcano cons atmosphere

Yet destructive
- killing large population
- deforestation
- killing of biodiversity
- displacement of people

Thus volcanoes are both harmful as well as beneficial. There is need to harness the latter.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism is the quest of prioritising love for region against the love for nation as whole.

[[Geography + ethnicity = Regionalism]]

Relative deprivation amounts to deprivation in comparison to others. It is a reason for the regionalism

① Economic - fomented regionalism in Vidarbha and Maharashtra.

② Infrastructural - North East is connected with only siliguri corridor with all India.
→ less development of Telangana region was cause of bifurcation

③ Geographical - Highlands of Bundelkhand (UP)

demand special status on this basis

Cultural - Neglect of tribal culture become basis for Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh

Way forward

1. Overcome economic deprivation by policies like
   - defence corridor (UP)
   - Towns for export excellence
   - Itinerant village fengrance (North east)
2. Institutional Mechanism - Strengthen zonal council, inter state council
3. Infrastructural growth - National monetisation pipeline, National logistics policy
4. Regional autonomy and special status to state could be given.
5. Campaigns like Swadesh Darshan should be promoted

Relative deprivation needs multisectoral approach to tackle as per Sarkaria commission

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National education policy aims at increasing gross enrolment ratio to 100% by 2035.

But the cases of bullying and school violence marrs this

① Suicide of students - Jadavpur university

② lack of safety - ~~Woman~~ girl child harrasement ~~among~~ has become common.

③ Caste discrimination - GER for SC/ST is low compared to general students (ASER)

④ Bullying by peers - Not supporting each other, mocking students, making fun of other

⑤ Mental harrasement of students is common

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

It needs urgent redressal

① Legal Measures → Make bullying and lack of safety as ~~crime~~ straight punishable

→ Caste based discrimination should be allowed.

② Institutional → training programme of teachers (NISHTHA)

→ Mental and career counselling should be done (Manodarpan Portal)

③ Others → Peer learning to be promoted - Vedh project - Nanded (or) Maharashtra.

→ ~~Ex~~ Raste ka Bojh kam project in Rajasthan - only 1 book for all subjects

→ Collaborate with NGO - Bachpan Bachao Andolan, CHY, Pratham.

These methods will realise SDG 4 and inclusive growth.

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ahom Kingdom ruled Assam during 9th to 18th century. It was significant in the politics, history of the region

Role Played

① Historical

- It came from Myanmar hills thus had relation with it.
- It cemented the seven sisters states of North East
- Battle of Sarai-ghat was fought against Mughal by Ahom rulers - Major identity shaper
- Influenced state formation later.

Cultural

- Provided base of North Eastern culture.
- Amalgamated the tribal culture into North East
- Curtailing of Muslim culture was done by them
- Architecture ~~of~~ flourished under them.
- Miniature paintings were made - ~~been~~ flourish even today
- Some shaped Earth Mounds were erected - even worshipped today.
- Worshiping of nature was given by them.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Legacy in contemporary time

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Ahom culture is still practised

(2) Open border policy followed with Myanmar.

(3) Kukis have affiliations with Assamese tribes - due to this

(4) Architecture, paintings of that era are still practiced.

(5) One of the reason of North East seclusion from India is seclusion of Ahom kingdom then.

Thus Ahom kingdom leaves great impact on todays North east

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Capitalist class was one of the roles during freedom struggle. It hovered between saving self interest and founding anti colonialism.

(A) Starting phase - 1857

- They do not support 1857 movement as it was desirete, not properly formed.

(B) Swadeshi Movement

- They supported Rang Bhang movement - Swadeshi industries due to burning of clothes (foreign) came up.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(C) Non cooperation Movement

- Strike of Ahmadabad Mill (1918) shows capitalists were not in favour
- On the other hand some capitalist like Jamnalal Bajaj supported it

(D) Civil disobedience Movement

- Merchants and petty traders supported it
- On the other hand strikes in Sholapur, Ahmedabad during this period acted against Indian capitalists.

(E) Quit India Movement

- full fledged support was given.

Initially they were reluctant because —

(i) keeping interest of their — merchants, moneylenders acted ~~act~~ as partners of British

(ii) They thought the rule of British will not easily go.

(iii) They feared of Socialism — Bombay manifesto

Nevertheless, capitalist like Jamnalal Bajaj, crusaded against ~~anti~~ colonialism and this later inspired other capitalist to support Congress. The feeling of nationalism made them do so; also the idea of British raj dwindling ~~made~~ hanged over their mind.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Press is considered as the fourth pillar of democracy. It voices the opinion of public and liveliness of democracy. So was the role of Press in freedom struggle too.

(A) 19th century –

- Peasant movements like Indigo (1854) was supported by Dinbandhu Mitra (Neel Darpan)
- Tribal movement like Kol (1831) ~~was~~ got covered by Harishchandra Mukherjee

(B) Socio religious reform movement

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Mirat UL-Akbar was banned
- Rast Goftar of D. B. Naoroji

brought effort among parsis

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(C) Indian campaign abroad

- Bikaiji Cama's Vande Mataram was read in Paris
- Ghadar brought out by Ghadarites in USA.

(D) Swadeshi Movement

- Tilak's Mahratta and Kesari aroused public opinion against British

(E) Sandhya, Kaal Yugantar hoisted the ideas of militant nationalism

(F) Non cooperation Movement

- Swadeshmitran of G.S. Aiyer propagated the idea of Swaraj
- Al-Hilal of Maulana Azad brought muslim in nationalist fold.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(G) Civil disobedience movement

- Gandhi's Harijan brought message of social unity
- Through Young India Gandhi invoked youth

(H) Quit India Movement

- Usha Mehta's secret radio ran through out
- Web Miller (English journalist) too took message of India freedom.

These newspapers fought
- limitation of various civil liberties.
- Official Secrets act.
- Vernacular press act (1870)
- Sedition act

Defying all odds the press thronged the message of anti colonialism thought freedom struggle

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deserts are defined as geographical form where the biological productivity is extremely low - as per UNCCD.

Various factors for formation

① Planetary winds - Trade winds blowing from sub tropical to equator bring rain to east coast whereas west coast remain dry

Ex Sahara desert

② Ocean currents - Cold ocean currents generate the rainless conditions over surface and form desert

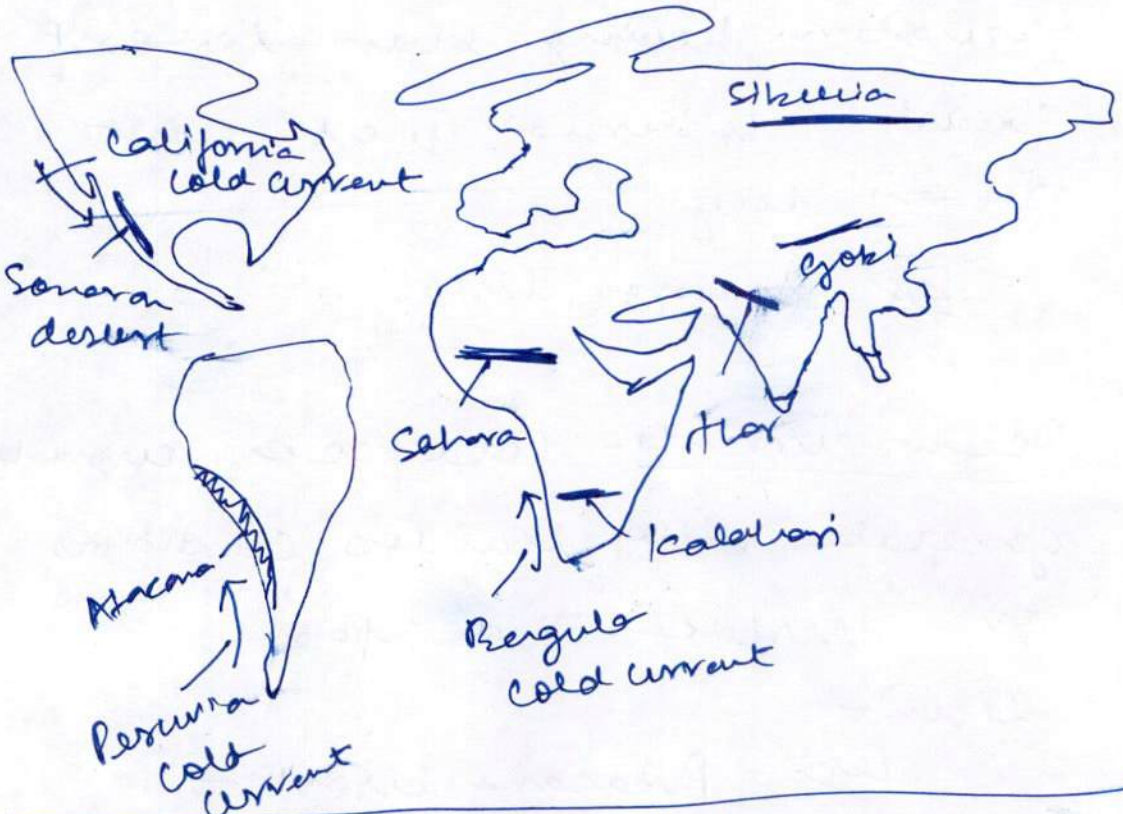
Ex - Atacama desert - Peruvian current

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Slopes of Mountain - The ~~leeward~~ mountain slopes receive rain the rain towards the leeward slope.

Ex Aravali give rise to Thar desert

④ Temperature - extremely cold temperature leads to formation of cold desert - Ex Ladakh, Arctic Siberia



deserts of the world

Major landforms found

(1) Inselberg are the erosional landforms in the desert.

(2) Playa - like oasis in the desert

(3) Mushroom rock - erosional landform

(4) Barchans - erosional crescent shaped

(5) Sikes are also erosional form

Thus deserts have varied topographic features. They are of diverse significance to human race. One of the example is windmills in Rajasthan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Montainous region accounts for more than 20% of Geographical feature of India. With scenic beauty they have become fragile over the years

Adverse Impact of Climate change

① Landslide occur due to heavy rain - Ex Himachal Pradesh recent rain.

② Glacial lake outburst (GLOF) due to melting of snow leads to sliding of mountais.
Ex Sikkim.

③ Tectonic fault at Joshimath is leading to faults in the region

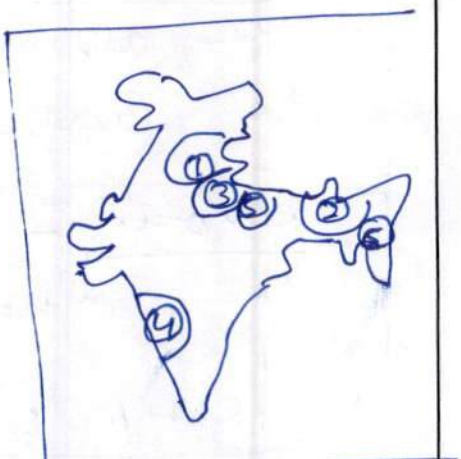
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Anthropogenic activity

① Unrelated mining of Western Ghat led to landslides

② Construction of Jaitapur Vishnugad project is a factor of Joshimath disaster

⑥ Slash and burn agriculture in North east.



These have led to

- loss of life
- property loss
- infrastructure damage
- economic damage - tourism

Mountainous region

Following initiatives have been taken

① Geological
- early warning system for GLOF - Sikkim
- establishment of early warning system for landslides.

→ Mapping of hazard zone by ISRO

→ Geological survey of India carried out advisory

(5) Policies → National Mission on sustainable Himalayas (NAPCC)

→ Homestays are allowed in Himalayas region to club hotels.

→ taxation - Pune municipality charges on gartaging

→ GRIHA, ECBC - for checking sustainability of buildings

→ Dam safety bills to stop landslide in Western Ghat region

Behavioural changes among citizens like using dustbins, no unauthorized construction (M.C Madhav Mishra committee) could only save mountains.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is an important mineral of sedimentary type. Its varied use make it sought after

Reasons for unsustainable management of sand resources —

(1) Urbanisation - 35% population live in urban area. sustain the buildings construction

(2) Industrialisation - needed particularly in real estate sector.

(3) Corruption - Collusion of mafias and bureaucrats leads to this

(4) lack of institutional measures also leads to this

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact

(A) Environmental
- river changes its course
- decrease in groundwater - Noida
- damage to biodiversity
  - Ex dolphins in Ganga
- river erosion takes place

(B) Economic → Noida exchequer lost ₹1000 cr

(C) Coastal
- depletion of groundwater deplete rice cultivation in Bharatapuzha, Kerala
- Coastal erosion — Ex Alitang beach Mumbai
- wrecks intertidal zone
- affects tourism

(D) loss of drinking water - due to less recharge of aquifer

Various remedial measures are taken

(1) Mapping of sand availability by ISRO

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Use of technology to
- GPS to track trucks carrying sand
- Geotagging of mines.

(7) State led measures
- Kerala - Only local committees check exploitation
- U.P - Special sand squad
- Andhra Pradesh - Only hillock mining allowed

(9) Sustainable mining
- Use of M-Sand
- use of fly ash

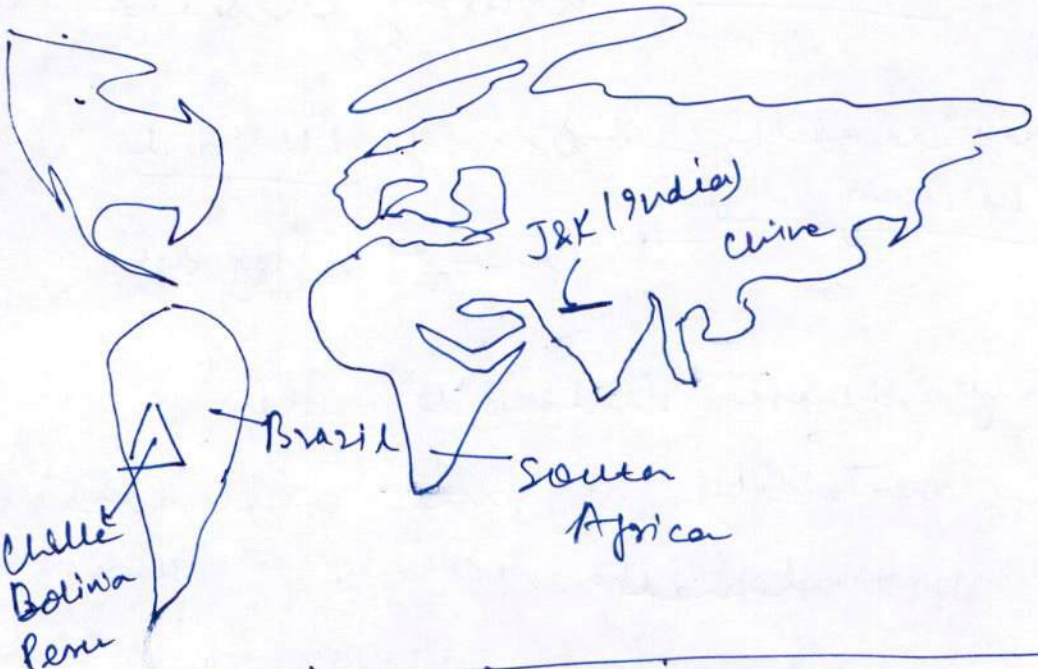
By these methods, the sustainability of sand as resource is maintained.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lithium is the gold of future. It is lightest, most used and low melting point and high boiling point. These features give it varied applications

Major lithium producing countries



Lithium Producing countries

- China is the 2nd largest produced
- India → found in Lepidolite belt (Odisha)
  → Jammu - Kashmir

7 lithium triangle - Chile, Argentina Peru.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Geo Political significance

① Monopoly of resource creates bargaining power to the nation → ex China

② Exporting power of nation is related to this - ex lithium triangle.

③ saving of million in import by India - ex found in Jammu

④ Economic development too is related - lithium used in EV, laptops, manufacturing etc.

⑤ The lithium production conducts the relation of countries - ex JD and Brazil.

Environmental implication

1. Deforestation at large scale will take place.
2. Mining of mineral may lead to landslide.
3. Biodiversity - distruction of habitat.
4. Lithium brines use million liters of water - water insecurity.
5. Heating the Ore creates air pollution

There is need to collaborate at international level for sustainable lithium mining. Also use of renewables should be made (COP 27)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation has not just connected the economies, but the connection of values incidents in the world, has connected the youth world over.

Global Identity of youth

- Rise of cosmopolitan culture
- Youth Protested against Russia Ukraine war. world over
- Mhasha Amini Anti Hijab Got Support of youth world over
- Greta Thunberg inspires environment movement

Positive Impact of Globalisation

① Employment opportunity has

Increased ← booming service sector
← BPOs.
Call centers

(2) Development of Global citizenship among youth. Ex → human rights environment

(3) Connected via social media

(4) developed more liberal values of democracy - more interest in politics
→ respect of women - Ex → Me too

(5) Respect to global culture has increased.

(6) Promote culture - Ex → Anushka Shakar ~~sister in~~ sister in US

Negative Impact

(1) Westernization is cutting them from their roots.

(2) Intolerance is seen
↳ Ex → Burning of Quran in Sweden.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Breakdown of joint family
↳ distance with grand parents

(4) Psychological issues
- More anxiety - 50% youth faces (NFHS)
- Suicides → Whale games led to it
- Social media creates peer pressure.
- Bullying of women, children → Bully Bai App.

(5) Clutches of radicalisation → ISIS

Thus Globalisation is both positive and negative implication. The need is to reap positives more with Glocalisation identity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has achieved total fertility of 2.1. At one place it shows positive outcome, on the other hand threaten the second demogaphic upsurge of ~~elders~~ elders.

Demographic concerns over ageing

① large population - 103 million now, 156 by 2030 - UNFP

② various issues
- No job for 73% elders
- They face abuse < physical, mental
- disability among elders hinders progress more
- leaving poverty - of 60% elders.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Health burden and economic burden

- Giving pensions - 1/3 of state budget went to this.
- Lack of geriatric care
- Increased health pensions but no palliative care.

(4) Weak social security system

- They do not have method to protect old age
- Lack of awareness regarding government programmes
- Insurance penetration is only 2% in India - eco. survey 2022

For this following measures are needed

(1) Unleashing silver economy - leap retirement experience of elders.
↳ Ex Ratan Tata.

② Provide Geriatric care at the hospitals
↳ Ex Ayushman Bharat, Arogya-Keralam (Kerala)

③ Better implementation of policy — Vayo Abhyuday yojana
↳ National policy for old age.

④ Give social protection
↳ PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
↳ National pension for old age.

⑤ Strengthen legal measures
↳ Maintenance of parents act 2007

⑥ Aware about policy through NGO — Ex Helpage India

Following Madrid Plan of Action and UN decade of healthy ageing is needed

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

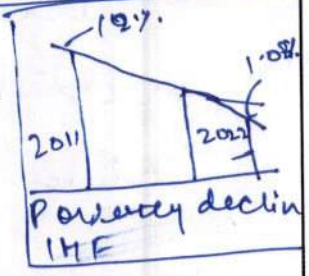
20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India currently hold 32% of urban population (census 2011). This is suppose to increase by 2030 and looms the threat of urban poverty.

Issues Arising of urban poverty



1. 17% population lives in slum in Metros
2. Migration of labourers creates resource crunch and less wages
3. lack of basic amenities
   - 60% houses do not have sewerage
   - 35% do not have proper drinking water. (MHI)
   - 80% live in 1-2 rooms

(4) Meagre Wages - 50% of Indians live with less than ₹5000 (Oxfam)
↳ huge inequality
(1% own 40% of GDP Oxfam)

(5) Rising crime - 7% rise - NCRB.

(6) Vulnerability of women (crime, threats, cyber crime)
↳ SC, ST - discrimination.

These facts creates the need of attention towards urban poverty.
Following measures needs to be taken

(1) Urban MGNREGA could be done - Yes as in Rajasthan

(2) Slum redevelopment should be undertaken Yes Jaga Mission Odisha

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Quasi universal basic income could be given as envisaged by eco. survey 2022

④ Right based approach should be implemented
↳ PMAY, one nation one ration card, NFSA — to secure housing, nutrition

⑤ Skilling of population is needed at urgent ⇒ NIPUN scheme
Deen Dayal Kaushalya yojna

⑥ Setting industries in rural areas will benefit - as urb migration
↳ ⇒ food processing industries.

⑦ Strengthen urban local bodies
These measures could curtail urban poverty

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1421777

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Kriti Tripathi

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26.08.2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Varanasi

Reeta Chattopadhyay
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental pressure groups are those that affect policy making in the environmental manors.

Various groups have dealt with this

① Narmada Bachao Andolan
↳ it tried to save the livelihood and supported for the rehabilitation

② voices against unbated development
↳ Ex Aarey forest cutting protest.

③ supported the right of healthy environment - Art 21
↳ Ex Vizhinjam port protest

④ lead to huge participation of people in safeguard of environment

↳ ex Sundarlal Bahuguna's Chipko movement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Influences policy making
↳ ex CSE - (Sunita Narayan) gives various indexes and represent Indian concern abroad.

(6) Enhanced responsiveness of citizens by Samkalp Jaari NGO

(7) They merge environment with livelihood issue as well create awareness about deep ecology

Thus these pressure groups, though not very wide, are creating awareness about environment and realises MC Mehta judgement of court.

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The strength of sex worker in India is huge. Many of them come as curse of poverty and trafficking.

The recent judgement of court is the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality as

① Gives right to profession - Art 19

② will provide various social securities - Art 43

③ They will be entitled to workplace protection act

④ Provide basic amenities / rights

(i) Give right to health as many are denied entry in hospital.

ii) prevalence of HIV is high
(5% against global average of 0.5%)

iii) Better facility to children of sex workers will be given
(Buddhadeb Karmakar judgement)

Yet it is only first ~~act~~ step. More needs to be done

(1) issue of legalising it could be discussed upon.

ii) Regular health checkups should be done. (Ayushman Bharat)

iii) Provision of skilling of women could be undertaken

iv) Counselling of women under SABLA scheme

Relying in NGOs could make these steps more effective. Also state level efforts are needed

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

District legal services authorities comes as consequences of National legal services authorities Act 1987. It envisages the mandated of Art 39 A (free legal aid to All)

Role played

(i) Provided easy availability of lawyers to needy

(ii) Provide access to justice in the hinterlands

(iii) Removed the barriers of caste, creed, gender and wealth.

(iv) More accountability of legal system could be ensured

(v) Created awareness about the scheme and increased reach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However there are challenges

1. Funding - only ₹0.73 are spent per person in India (Commonwealth human right report)
2. Negligence of lawyers - do not take interest
3. More concentrated in the urban areas
4. still many people do not know about it
5. Way forward
   - Online and ADR mechanism
   - Awareness by NGO, PLI,
   - Increase funding
   - compulsory service giving by senior lawyers

These methods could actualise the legal aid to all and establishes welfare state

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Collegium system comprises of judicial person who decide appointment, nomination, transfer of judges. It came out of third judges case 1993.

It has become victim and question on legitimacy

(1) goes against separation of power
↳ judges deciding judges

(2) Uncle judge syndrome - has become house of nepotism

(3) Lack of transparency - judges do not give any reason about choice. also the sittings are closed door

(4) Lack of accountability - It creates question on credibility of judges

(5) Tussle of power - when executive has become norm

(6) It creates chances of judicial overreach

Following methods are needed

(1) Adhere to judicial accountability bill.

(2) Revisit the method of collegium
↳ suggested by law min.

(3) Disclosures the close door meetings

(4) Reason for the selection should be given.

(5) Proper guidelines should be made
~~Collegium~~

Collegium came to secure from authoritarian. Now it needs overhaul to make it more viable

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services, in the words of Sardar Patel, are the steel frame of bureaucracy. With the changing nature of globalised polity and society, they too need change.

Need of change
- (1) Archaic laws and rigid hierarchy → corruption of IAS Pooja Singhal.
- (2) EODB
- (3) Outdated training of civil servants.
- (4) Market has become prime determinant of services
- (5) PG reforms

(A) Reform in recruitment
- recruit on demonstration based
- recruitment on only GS subject (Hota committee)

(B) Training (2nd ARC)
- training audits be done.
- code of ethics
- training tests

But it goes beyond these

(1) Performance appraisal should be made (Surendranath comm)

(2) Domain expertise could be given priority

(3) New management approach
→ Merit based transfers
training in law, management corporate governance

(4) Target based tasked should be given and Goal setting should be prioritised

(5) Lateral entry could be made.

(6) Convergence with civil society PRIs and local business should be sought.

Mission Karmyogi envisages civil servants to move from rule to role and from trusted to trusted

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social Impact bond are financial instruments that are generated to fulfill societal goal.

UK was first country to bring such bond.

Catalyse change and social ~~econ~~ -economic Impact

① Provide funding to needy projects

② Converges the NGOs with financer

③ Increases trasperency of funds as they are traceable

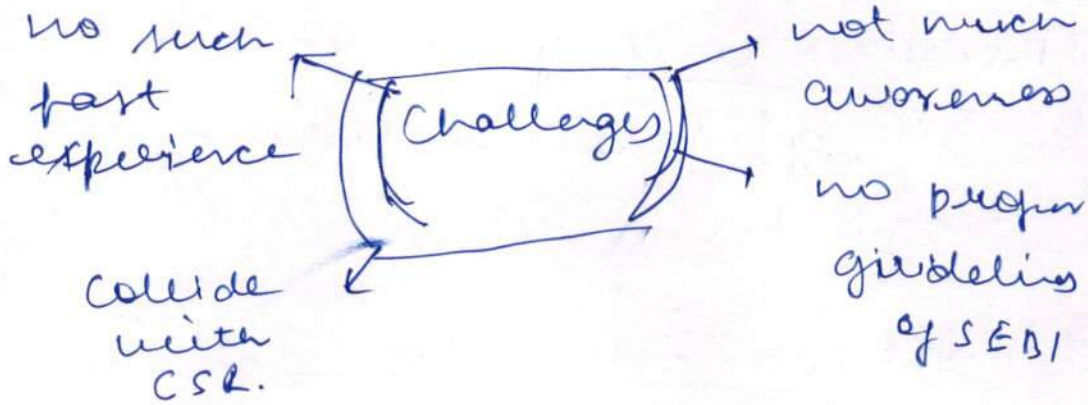
④ Could be used for socially effective methods.

⑤ Socio economic Impact

•) Could be used in rural areas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- could diversify the ~~donation~~ income — health, skilling, education, sanitation, ~~too~~ nutrition
- could raise voice of marginalise with SHGs
- could take out burden from government
- & improve access to various govt. policies



Bringing better guidelines, awaring about it could make it a success.

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The no. of female graduating has increased out of high gross enrollment ratio, yet the female labour force participation rate is only 32% - PLFS-2022

Reason of wide gap

① lower skilling of women - only 5% of total population is skilled

② ~~Patt~~ Patriarchal society → Not allow women to do jobs
→ Inferior status at homes
→ Women do not get best education

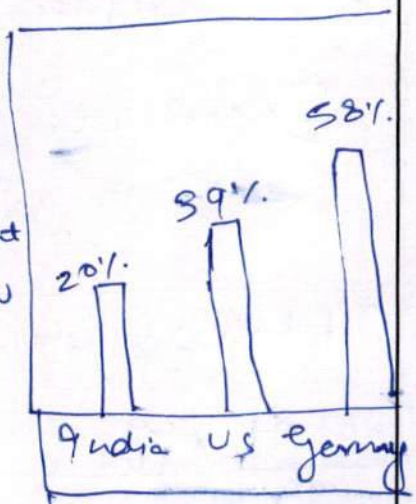
③ Workplace issues
- low payment - 80% lower than men
- harassment at workplace.

- no facility of toilets, ~~lack~~ crèches
- deters late night working

It needs redressal

① Legislative
- strengthen POSH Act:
- Incentivise companies to hire more women
- ex Menstrual leave by Zomato.

② Institutional
- Increase STEM enrollment (67000 women (KIRAN) 2.7 lakh men Plan)
- skilling of women (PMKVY)



Gender equality in corporate

③ Safety issue
- Improve labour code that allow working at night.
- more funds to Nirbhaya funds

④ Social perception could be change via NGOs:
These efforts could improve position of women.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil registration system refers to the repository of data which has population related information.

Ex Data on birth, death, migration etc.

CRS - essential to socio eco. planing

(1) Better policy making is done on the basis of evidences - Ex Socio-eco. Caste census.

(2) Could check about inclusivity of governance and society

(3) Create trasparency in data collection - Ex Lokvani in UP

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

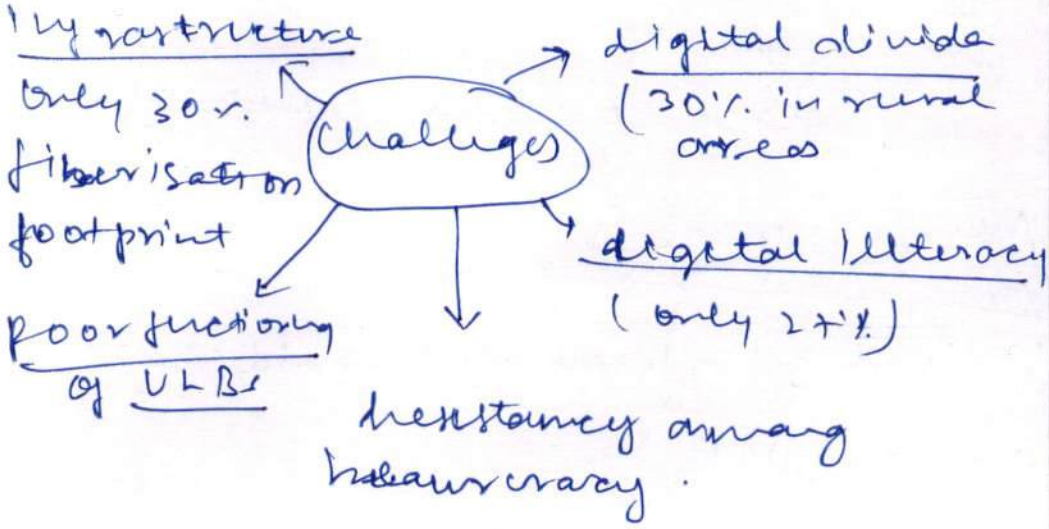
④ Precision application of plans could be made.

↳ (ex) ~~low tax~~ poor sanitation area may need fund for toilets

whereas SC/ST region needs funds for education and overall growth.

⑤ Create balanced regional development

⑥ More efficiency and participation of people.



More digitisation, roping in NGO, collaborative federalism, and schemes like Bharat Net, are needed

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस ब्राशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

International monetary fund is the bretton woods institution that provide loans to capital crunch countries

Need of reform

- less share of India, China
- do not reflect emerging markets
- dominance of developed countries
- imposition of conditionalities
- lack of funds with it

Areas of reform

1. Funding - funding should be increased for IMF
2. Timely funding by developed countries should be made.
3. Voting - voting pattern should

be changed. Developing countries should get more voting rights

(4) Conditionalities - should not be applied as per needs of developed but developing one.

(5) Appointment - The clause of European head should be dispersed with

(6) Currency basket (SDR) should include more currencies

(7) More inclusiveness of developing countries is needed

Global south summit, south south cooperation and New international economic order mandates should be followed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has been successfully navigating the choppy waters of West Asia. From hesitating as balancing power, it has become leading power

Confines of Geopolitics

① Use of expatriates dominated

② seen through lens of cold war

③ engaging with ~~fo~~ middle powers to contain China.

④ Revolved mainly around terrorism

But now it has expanded to Geoeconomics

① Israel - defense deals of Barak missile.

② UAE - done comprehensive economic

partnership agreement

(3) SAUDI - ARAMCO has shares in reliance refinery

(4) Jordan - India buys minerals

(5) Iran - aligned with Chabhar port and INSTC

(6) India has 28 billion $ trade relation with Gulf cooperation Council.

(7) By geoeconomics India is using strategic autonomy in its favour

(8) IPEF - pillars of trade is included.

~~Thus~~ Rising China hegemony in the region is worrisome for India. Geoeconomic deepening is needed to tackle that

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition Commission of India is a Statutory body formed out of Competition Act 2003

It has significant role

(1) Improves the chances of fair competition

(2) It saves the interest of consumers.

(3) Promote equal chance to all companies

(4) Provide institutional mechanism to solve disputes

(5) Curtail the predatory attitude of big players

and provide ~~leg~~ level playing field to all

(6) Ensure competitiveness of Indian industry.

However it faces some obstacles

1. lack of autonomy - hampers jurisdiction
2. NCLAT - could oversight CCI's decision
3. Do postmortem work only
4. Lack of expertise among all the members
5. lack of independence
   - as Central Govt

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

has good control over it

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward

→ Provision of more autonomy

→ Should given more powers

→ Members should be selected as expertise of the industrial affairs

→ Should be given constitutional status to give more teeth

→ Increase jurisdiction to deal cases even outside India

→ Data protection bill.

These ~~most~~ method will improve CCI

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Paid news are the methods by which political parties spread their propaganda on media. This use money power and stifles free and fair election

Rears ugly head
→ used unabatedly
→ used for demeaning opposite candidate
→ leads to violence
→ Misuse of media is seen.

Need for Making electoral offence

① Violates Model code of conduct – as it becomes difficult to catch third party.

② Do not provide level playing field to all contesting candidates

③ Misuse of media — allegation against ruling party.

④ Criminalisation of politics is fomented. - (43% in Lok Sabha ADR)

⑤ Use socially divisive tactics
↳ use of religion, caste

⑥ Foments violence on large scale - as seen in West Bengal Panchayat election

⑦ Stifle democracy - Ex Cambridge Analytica case

Following measures are needed

① Enforce IT rules ~~on~~ ~~to~~ on social media intermediary

② Ruling using their party news under Model code of conduct

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(8) Being paid news under RPA 1951 and make cognizable offence.

(9) Strengthen election commission to look over cases and de-register parties (Gosvami committee)

(5) ECI should have own cadre of officers to check this

(6) Partial state funding of election could be made. (2nd ARC)

(7) Being political parties ~~ex~~ under RTI - more accountability and put ceiling on them.

Former CEC T.S. Krishnamurthy called paid news as most problematic. Measures have to be taken to address and make democracy free and fair

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Doctrine of essentiality was given by judiciary in Shirur Mutt case 1954. It deals with what practices are essential to religion and what are not.

Cases related

Sabrimala case
↳ allowed women to temple

Hizab not essential - said recently.

Gulzaar Gupta case - against genital mutilation of Dawoodi Bohra women.

Ismail Faruqui case,
↓
Mosque not essential

Impact of doctrine of essentiality

① Equality - envisaged to women as in Sabrimala case. (Art 14)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Promoted secularism - by interfering in religion and reforming it

(3) Led to equal practice of religion by all (Art 25)

(4) Curtailed authoritarianism of majority and secured the individual
↳ Eg Women allowed in Haji Ali Dargaah

(5) Curtailed authoritarianism of state too on the religion

(6) Implemented Welfare State - equal justice to all (3A A)

(7) Upholded constitutional morality

But there are challenges

(1) Judges are not expert of religion

(2) It amounts to judicial overreach

(3) Goes against mandate of Society (justice Indu Malhotra in Sabarimala case)

(4) Against social good - Girls deprived of education due to Hijab.

(5) Conflicting → Namaz not allowed on road in Gurgaon
↓
Ismail Faruqui case - anywhere read

Test of proportionality and major balancing of societal and individual interest should be seen in religion

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The size of government is determined by the strength of lok sabha (91st amendment Act 2003).
However at lower strings the size could depend on discretion of officials.

Perils of huge size of government

(1) Coordination become difficult between various organisation

(2) Duplication of efforts seen as issue

(3) Improper implementation of policy takes place.

(4) More veto points and point

of conflict are generated

↳ Microfinance is governed by SEBI, RBI both.

(5) Hampers ease of doing business

↳ decreases competitiveness 72/136 in global competitiveness index

(6) Hampers policy formulation

↳ Child issue comes under MOWCD, as well as minorities.

(7) Leads to lack of transparency and accountability

(8) Wastage of resource

However large size also ~~color~~ benefits —

(i) As large population

ii) large no. of issues to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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tackle

iii) India being welfare state cannot leave anyone behind this prompts the large size of governance.

Way Forward

① More stakeholders should be consulted.

② Merger of some ministries and offices could be done as pilot approach

③ E-Governance and digitisation should be adopted to make governance impartial (2nd ARC)

④ Better outcome based ~~auditing~~ audit of ministries will be better

⑤ Performance based budgeting seems ~~small~~. Short term solⁿ

Thus, any approach should be based on multiple consultation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Institute of eminence was policy where handful of Indian education institutions were selected for govt funding. The mandate was to develop as world class inst.

Intention of scheme
→ bringing indian institutes in global ranking
→ increasing GER.
→ Improving R&D of institutions
↓
Improve knowledge ecosystem.

'Let it fakkat to do so

(1) R&D - only 0.7% of GDP is spent in India
→ Private sector do not contribute.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Less autonomy of institutes – more politicisation of educational institutions.

(3) Poor quality – only 16 Indian papers were published in top 1000 papers globally.

(4) Poor employability – only 45% are employable – (India Skill report)

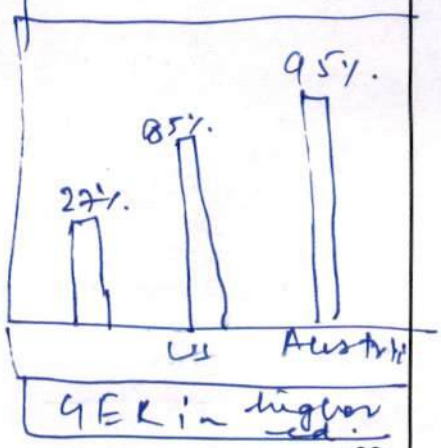
(5) Lower enrollment of women in STEM < Men – 2.7 lakh
Women – 67000
(Parliament session)

(6) Inequality – SC-ST GER – 18%
General – 35.

Following Measures are Needed

(1) Institutional

*) Give autonomy to research organisation



- there should be light but tight regulation
- delink colleges from university - hub of corruption - Kasturirangan comm
- Increase Gross enrollment ratio - NEP - 50%
- Researches should be periodically checked

(2) Other

- Provide infrastructure like smart classes
- Online - SWAYAM, MOOCS
- Better accreditation of institutions should be made.
- Merit based and ~~dissertation~~ demonstration based approach

We need to shift commodification of education to knowledge capital of world

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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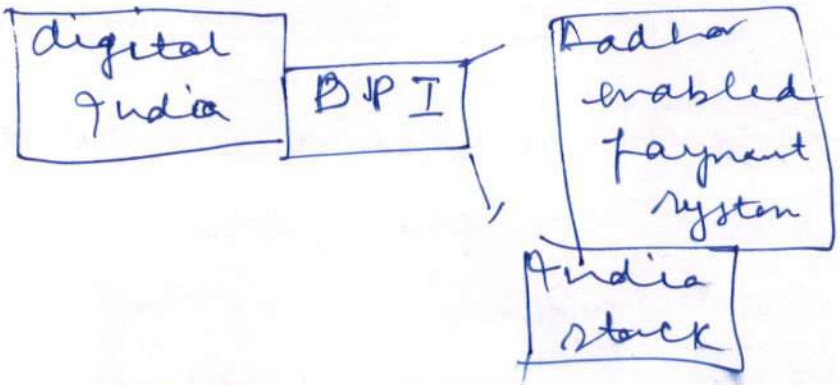
Digital public infrastructure are the means which facilitate the digitalisation of economy and e-governance.



Innovative and convinient public services

① Improves reach of public to services → Bharat Bill payment

② Cost efficient and very convinient

→ Dwar Pradap Yojana of MP
↳ 7 certificates on the door step.

Overcome Inclusion and accessibility barriers

① Democratise the services of government → Ex Sakala Initiative of Karnataka

② Provide financial inclusion
↳ Ex PMJDY (50% women beneficiary)

③ Make services accessible to all
↳ Ex Unique disability identity card program.

④ Improve public participation at large scale → Ex My Gov.in.

Transparency and Accountability

① Check corruption and bring efficiency
Ex Arunachal Pradesh adopted e PDS

② Make grievance redressal better → Ex Janasunwai Portal – UP.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Hold governance responsible and increases answerability
↳ Ex Online social audit in Andhra Pradesh caught 7000 corrupt officers.

④ Upholds rule of law and fosters participatory governance.

But there are some Challenges

① data privacy

② poor infrastructure
↓
Common service centre not available

③ digital divide
↓
only 30% rural users

④ cyber crime
↓
AIIMS hack

Universalisation of PM WANI, increasing fibrilisation footprint and awaring through ~~PMGDI~~ PMGDISHA is needed

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Right to health is fundamental right under article 21A. As per sustainable development goals, it is indispensible for healthy growth of all nation.

Right to health as legislation

1. Universalises health access
2. Make it right based approach
3. Provide equality and healthy life to all
4. Envisage welfare state (Art 38)

Yet there remains gaps

1. Social
   → 60% women are anaemic
   → less access of SC ST to health

→ absence of geriatric care in the hospitals

→ inaccessibility of buildings to disabled – no ramps, no toilets

→ lack of quality in rural areas
↳ AWC, PHC – 22% short

② Financial

→ Only 2% of GDP is spent on health (Nat. health policy 2.5% atleast)

→ high out of pocket expenditure – 78% – highest in the world.

③ Infrastructural

→ 1 bed is available to more 1000 population (against WHO mandate)

→ doctor population ratio. 1:1400 (WHO – 1:1000)

→ 9000 psychiatrist for 1.3 billion population.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward

1. Increase budget on health expenditure.

2. Improve position of district hospital → ranking be done
   - fill up vacancy of doctors
   - attach them with medical colleges

3. Use of technology / AI - telemedicine
   - training of doctors via AR/VR
   - Improve Ayushman Bharat digital Mission

4. Infrastructure
   - Improve accessibility to rural areas
   - focus on women health (MOOD SY)
   - Provide facility of to PHC, AWC

These measures will actualise right to health and SDG-3

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18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Third gender refers to LGBTQI+ community. NALSA judgement has made it social category yet they are not inclusive to society.

Legislative Act like Transgender protection act provided them benefits but they are not engendered in society.

(1) Social cause

- lss acceptance of society towards them
- Considered a taboo and not open yet.
- 99% of third gender faced discrimination (NHRC)

② Economic

- Most third gender are poor and jobless
- They are discriminated at work place - 99% time (NHRC)

③ Abusive nature of society

↳ face psychological, social, verbal and sexual abuse.

④ Other issues

- lack of data - 30K / 4.5 lakh have voter id - (NHRC)
- legal - transgender protection act mandated judicial permission to identify as third gender
- Saurabh Kirpal was not elevated as SC judge by Govt.

1st gay judge of Delhi HC

Measures Needed

1. Proper health facility should be given to them
2. Skilling of third gender should be done (PMKVY)
3. Reservation under OBC - Ramesh Singh case should be given
4. Survey of transgender should be carried out as in UP
5. Policy like Sukanti scheme of ODISHA should be made.
6. Better institutional mechanism should be made (NALSA judgement)
7. NGOs, PRI, SHG should be moved in to create awareness

Yogyakarta Principle (self perception of identity) and Art 21 should be given to third gender.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SCO is a regional Organisation of Central Asia, South Asian and East Asian countries.

India became member of SCO in 2017 with Pakistan.

Potential of SCO for India

(1) Reaching central Asian countries - huge mineral reserve

(2) Tackle terrorism in the region by collaboration (SCO RATS)

(3) Improve connectivity - ↳ ex INSTC, Chabhar port

(4) Vouch for voice of Global south and reforms of global governance

However the challenges seeing for India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Pakistan
   - Restrict India's reach to central Asia
   - Act as proxy of China
   - ~~Foment~~ paves way for Taliban support in Afghanistan

2. China
   - uses debt trap diplomacy to win friends
   - views India as a partner of West
   - India China border standoff hampers the dialogue

3. Other issues

- laxity of India - online summit of SCO was delayed due to US visit of PM
- Conflict between Russia China in

Russia

- lack of institutional support to SCO secretariate
- lack of funding mechanism to bolster Organisation
- low economic engagement with Central Asian Republics - 2 billion$

Way forward

(1) Improve economic relation with C. Asia

(2) Collaborate with → Mutual understanding, → Pachasheel, → Climate of trust

(3) Improve tackle Climate change. ties with Iran — Chabhar port, INSTC

(4) Continue dialogue with China

(5) Net security provider in the region

Recent summits of SCO in Delhi should be seen as right step.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

10. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Denis Klex has affirmed that India US have moved from estraged democracy to engaged democracy.

The recent initiative on ICET is proof of this

ICET → IOT, AI, Machine learning, Block chain, Nanotechn

Reasons

① Widening of friendship ties - PM Modi's recent US visit

② Efforts of countering China is envisaged

③ Making of multipolar Asian
↳ C.R. Mohan

④ Harness technology for sustainable use.
↳ Mineral security partnership

Benefits of partnership in iCET

1) Joint production of technology will be done
   - generate no. of jobs
   - increase social capital

2) Tackle emerging challenges
   - using technology for fighting climate change.
   - curtailing terror incidents

3) Improve economic growth of both nations
   - ex STARTUP setu programme

4) Better defense capability
   - ex joint production of GEF GF 414 jet

5) Partnering for global good

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Rule based order
- Peaceful indo pacific
- Freedom of navigation
- Improving Blue economy
- Peaceful exploration of space — Artemis Accord

Challenges → lack funding
→ more cater American interest
India did not join trade pillar of IPEF - that may affect

However, both the nations via tech partnership could solve the above challenges and have potential of good and long term partnership

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1421777

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Keeti Tripathi

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27.08.2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Varanasi

Reeta Chatterjee

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security refers to provision of ample and enough food to the population so that they not only survive, but also grow.

Dimensions of food security
- → nutritional security
- → equitable access to food for all
- → regional Inhadana is curbed
- → enough quantity should be given
- ↓ climate smart agriculture

India's Status

stunted - 30%
underweight - 32%
Anaemic - 60% women
NHFS-5

① Nutritional security - 19% children are wasted in India

② Equitable access - Rural areas have more poor and less food security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Regional inbalance - poverty in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh is quite high than national average.

④ Availability of food - 40% of food is wasted in India - FAO

⑤ Agricultural issue - There is neglect of millets in food grain

Measures Needed

① Inclusion of Millets in food security - scheme - NFSA, Mid day Meal

② Policies - One nation one ration card

③ Roping in SHG - like Kudumbashree in Kerala.

④ Climate smart agriculture to improve production - NMSA

⑤ Skilling of population to increase income (PMKVY)

Food security needs multidimensional approach

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Modern tools have been used to revolutionize various sector. Agriculture is one of them. With the aid of technology, there could be revamping of agriculture.

Transform agriculture into more efficient and sustainable sector

① Blockchain

↳ •) provide better land record system - giving of loans.

•) Maintain registry of beneficiary - timely payments under PM KISAN

•) transparency in PDS, forward, backward linkages

•) livestock sector, dairy sector could get benefit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

•) Proper precision inputs could be given - sustainability

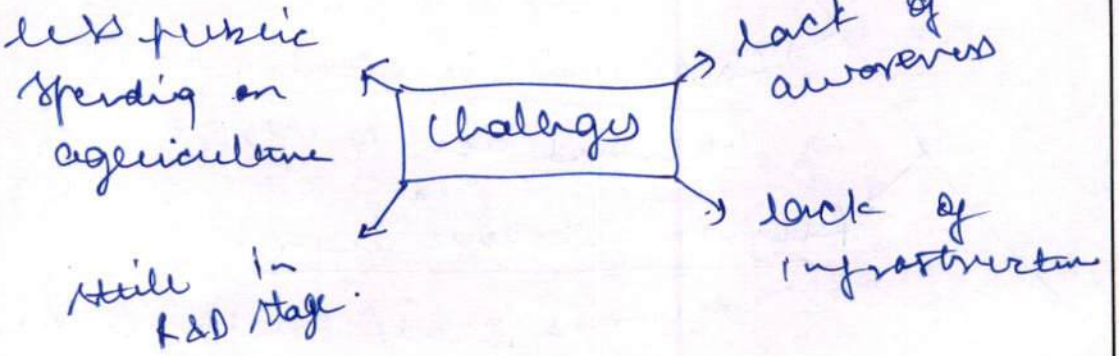
Chat GPT

•) give information to farmers - help decision making - E-NAM

•) Create linkages with market - remove intermediaries

•) Useful in contract farming

•) Better climate and weather advisory



Programmes like Kisan call centre, Kisan Sakha app should be linked with these technologies. Later more awareness should be generated

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarisation amounts to less of dollar as currency in foreign trade. Its place is taken by other currencies like Yuan, Ruble etc.

Factor of acceleration
- → deglobalisation
  - ↳ trade war took place between China and US
- → Rise of emerging markets
  - ↳ India, China, Brazil
- → Excessive protectionism
  - ↳ Chand act of US.
- → Russia Ukraine war
  - ↳ Countries trade with Russia in Ruble or other currency
- → Bilateral and Multilateral arrangements - like - Shegen area of EU (NDB)

Yet, dollar will not lose its dominance soon as-

1) There is backlash from washing-ton consensus organisation - WTO, IMF

2) No concrete mechanism of replacing dollar has come up.

3) lack of credibility on other currency to sustain long

4) Trade in dollar is still widely practised

5) lack of Institutional mechanism like WTO, IMF

These reasons show that dedollarisation may have long steps to take. Nevertheless, steps like trade in rupee with Russia and internationalisation of rupee by India are welcoming steps

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

WTO has become battle ground for developed and developing countries. Keeping food subsidy in ~~amber~~ Amber box is the bone of contention

Issues of subsidy

1) Developed countries accuse developing countries of providing excessive subsidies - breaching of peace clause

But there is merit in retaining policy support to developing countries

① large poverty in global south
↳ 60% poor in Africa and Asia

② Food insecurity - Global south accounts for more position in

Hunger index

③ Support to agriculture – As large population depend on this (45% people in agriculture in India)

④ Economy is dependent on agriculture
- ↳ North – less than 10% of GDP
- ↳ South – India – 18% of GDP

⑤ Fair terms of development to developing countries.

Needed Measures

→ Peace clause should be revised

→ Food subsidy should be brought under Green box

→ ~~No.~~ Employment of Doha development round

Collaborative approach with south south cooperation will only benefit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाँशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

India accounts for 17% of population but has only 4% of water resources. The changing climate and looming urbanisation creates more stress

Initiatives taken
- Atal Bhujal Yojana
- Jal jeevan Mission
- Amrit Sarovar
- National water policy
- Jal shakti Abhiyan

But the quality and availability issue remains

① high demand - 70% increase due to population rise

② Per capita availability has become 60% down. (CPCB)

③ More than 70% water sources

are polluted

(4) High groundwater extraction - 25% of all world

(5) Less availability - More than 80% of rural population lacks piped drinking water

(6) Climate crisis - flood, droughts create problem

(7) Day zero situation - 30% cities will lose groundwater by 2035 (LWMI)

Measures Needed

- Sustainable agriculture (PMSA)
- Rain water harvesting (catch the rain Programme)
- → behavioral change
- → One water approach

These methods will fulfill SDG 6

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

Glacial retreat in Arctic has presented one of the biggest challenges to humanity. The threat of climate change widens with this

Major drivers of Glacial retreat

① Climate change - temperature of Earth has already risen 1°C (IPCC)

② Reducing albedo effect - ~~creates more~~ black carbon exhaustion creates more melting

③ Industrial activity like mineral exploration in Siberia
- 13% of oil
- 22% of gas

④ Tipping point is being reached

In arctic

(5) Deforestation at large scale also leads to this

(6)

Potential Impact of retreat

(1) Threat to biodiversity - like polar bears, seals etc.

(2) More albedo reduction due to more melting

(3) Regional weather change due to moisture availability

(4) More coastal erosion will take place

(5) Threat of sea level rise.

(6) Opening of new shipping routes North sea routes.

More scientific research and sustainable solution via Arctic council is way forward

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

With the rise of space X, Blue origin and virgin galactic, the space tourism has taken new height

Challenges associated with it

① More space debris - risk to kessler syndrome

② More GHG emission as use needs of fossil fuel

③ Commodification of space means real

④ No regulatory architecture in case of any accidents and no responsibility mechanism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Give rise to militarisation of space as countries races to it

Following measures can be taken

① Use reusable rockets like Falcon X

② Provision of proper guidelines should be made.

③ Institutional mechanism should be in place to regulate it (Outer space treaty)

④ Cleaning of debris should also be undertaken (Project Netra)

⑤ Sustainable use of space should be done

⑥ International collaboration is needed

Artemis Accord and Space tourism policy of ISRO could be followed to serve global common

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

CART cell therapy is one where T cell are infused with antibodies that fight cancer cells

Gene changer in Cancer
- Tata Memorial hospital Mumbai used
- high efficacy
- used only once
- no side effect

Overcome limitation of CRISPER

(1) less costly

(2) ~~less~~ Bit easier to do

(3) less chances of manipulation and high chances of correctness

(4) No need to editing of genes

(5) large scale availability.

Therefore CART is a revolutionary technology. More R&D and funding will bolster it

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Rising and new emerging technology are those which have large potential and future applications

Ex IOT, Blockchain, 3D Printing etc.

Threat as used by violent extremist organisation

① Higher reach of propaganda
↳ Metaverse

② More lethal weapon are made → 3D printing of gun

③ Anonymous Nature - use of driverless car

④ Chances of using fake Identity
↳ using AI software

⑤ Carrying attack or providing drug income easy - → drones

(5) Difficult to catch - lone wolf attacker are trained via Augmented reality

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

These issues needs to be addressed by global efforts

(1) To check their reach - Delhi declaration on terrorism

(2) Use technology to avert the attack
↳ social media use by US agaist Al Qaeda.

(3) Make global consensus to tackle this - Christchurch call on action

(4) To secure lives, property and human rights of people

(5) Peaceful use of technology
Conference on AI going on

Only by concerted efforts the extremists could be checked

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Indo Tibet border police force is deployed in the conflicted zone of India China border.

Role of ITBP

1. Provide security to the region
2. Provision of assisted help in policy making
3. Provide intelligence to the agencies
4. Collaborate with nearby population to generate climate of trust.
5. Making of infrastructure like small bridges.

(6) Helping during disasters

(a)

(b)

Challenges
- low funding
- ~~low~~ poor gadgets
- harsh environment
- low payment

Way forward
- use technology
- make robust infrastructure
- increase pay

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture accounts for 45% of population employed and 18% of GDP in economy. Shifting from land productivity to irrigation water productivity will make it viable and sustainable

The need of shift

① low productivity - only 50% in comparison to China

② Non sustainable: Agriculture is source of climate pollution
(Karonimea joint action)

③ Fragmented land - restrict the productivity of land
80% farmers - less than 1.2 hect.

⑤ Monsoon dependency

④ Poor efficiency of resources like fertilizer, herbicide.

Irrigation water productivity will support

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① High water use efficiency - more than 80% than conventional method → less runoff

② High energy efficiency - as less use of water

③ Better use of fertilisers - as done in optimum and precise doses.

④ New crops could be grown
↳ Ex Strawberry in Rajasthan

⑤ Cost effective for farmers as less use of fertilisers and other inputs

⑥ Better yield as seen in Israel

⑦ Sustainable - less leaching of chemicals in soil.

Challenges in making shift

1. Lack of awareness - due to low extension services
2. High cost in the initial phase of deployment - 80% farmers are small and marginal
3. Low public spending - Govt only spend 2% on agriculture
4. Poor disbursement of funds - only 21% received PM KISAN funds

5. Way forward
   - Speedy disbursal of funds
   - Make extension service given by KVKs
   - Start Initiative - UP collaborated with Israel
   - Use of PMKSY at large level

Then only agriculturalist could become sustainable agripreneurs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green hydrogen is the hydrogen made using renewable energy. It is considered as the source fuel for the future

Unlocking energy security in India

① Clean source - could fulfill Paris agreement strategy - 50% non fossil energy

② Reduce dependence on import
↳ as India import 87% of its oil needs

③ Reduce Green house gas emission
↳ as hydrogen only releases ~~water~~ water as byproduct

④ Could be used in HCNG buses - improve public transport

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Improve economic position by reducing current account deficit

(6) It is used in cooking fuel - could support Ujjawala yojna

Green hydrogen mission help India achieving the goal

(1) As it aims to produce 5 MMT of green hydrogen.

(2) Catalyses research and development in ~~the~~ this sector.

(3) Could improve ~~not~~ production as well as export at later stage

(4) Enough funding will be provided to develop

green hydrogen

(5) Employment generation will take place.

(6) Private sector participation is vouched - Interest rate subvention and tax waiving.

But there are some challenges too

(1) Storage issue
make steel brittle

(2) trasportation problem
14% logistic cost of GDP

(3) Hydrogen is mostly produced using fossils

(4) low R&D

(5) lack of skilled professionals

Providing more support to pvt. sector and more R&D could lead the sector of green hydrogen

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

Minimum and living wage are ~~two~~ two methods of remuneration to labour.

Minimum wage - the ceiling ~~beyond~~ under which no labour is paid.

Living wage - The minimum amount needed for fulfilling basic necessities

Benefits of transition

① Provide basic necessities - to the people working ← food house nutrition
(101st in hunger index)

② Check adverse impact of inflation on workers

③ Improve capability of

Workers – better production will take place

(4) Could reduce inequality – 1% uses 40% of GDP (Oxfam)

(5) Better fulfillment of constitutional mandate – Art 42 – better working and living conditions

(6) Welfare of workers and less exploitation by industries

(7) Help in tackling multidimensional poverty – 50% Indians – less than ₹5000/month (Oxfam)

Constraints

(1) Industries may not be willing

(2) More litigation goes into the court

(3) Encroachment on state subject – cooperative federalism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) State wise differences in the price of commodity hinders the integrated formulation of policy

(6) large informal sector - 90%.

(5) May hurt ease of doing business

Way forward

(1) Revisit policy as per state consultation

(2) Link it with inflationary index

(3) More stakeholder consultation is needed

(4) Formalise workers

(5) Better skilling and use of technology will spur growth. (NIPUN)

(6) Shifting to living wage needs more collaboration with states, industry and trade unions

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Union budget is dealt with Art. 112 in the constitution. It is the yearly exercise showing receipt and expenditure of government, with upcoming plans

Affects almost every sector

- economy - $5 trillion economy
- social - NISHTHA pregnancy
- political - cooperative federalism
- technology - National mission on blockchain
- defense - 74% FDI given
- ~~balanced growth~~ -

Economic sector

① Agriculture → Agri investment fund
→ livestock (Rashtriya Gokul Mission)
→ fisheries (Blue revolution)

② Industry → Manufacturing (zero defect zero effect scheme)
PLI
Infrastructure / National (logistics policy)

③ Services → trade in services from India scheme
FDI

Budgetary powers comes under parliament security but not the public security

because → low interest of people
technicalities
disturbing of parliament

Issues of not coming in public → executive authoritarian
→ no participative governance.
→ not proper checking

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Needed

1. More public consultation
2. More strengthening of parliamentary committees
3. Tech uses - My gov. to give feedback.
4. Use of NGOs, civil society should be made

By these, the budget process will become by the people, of the people, for the people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Today is India is the largest producer of milk in the world. The dairy sector contributes 5% to GDP

Milk deficit country to biggest milk producer

(1) Dairy sector has 10% CAGR

(2) It employs 70% of women - social inclusiveness

(3) Milk products account for exports too AMUL

(4) Food processing sector too has component of dairy - backward linkages

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Dairy productivity as challenge

(1) low productivity - ~~has~~ only 50% of world average

(2) lack of fodder - due to desertification

(3) lack of per capita availability

(4) diseases - FMD

(5) Reason
- → poor veterinary services
- → poor technology
- → market use - no liquid nitrogen to store semen
- → unavailability
- → infrastructural issues
  - storage
  - refrigerated van

Methods Needed

(1) Provide infrastructure - National logistic policy

→ storage facility - PEG (chain)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Better livestock care
- Veterinary services
- Pasturalism
- National livestock Mission

③ Better funding via Agricultural investment fund.

④ Market availability - via e-NAM
MAFED.

⑤ Role in private sector and Cooperatives like AMUL

⑥ Treatment of diseases at fast face - National Animal disease control programme.

These method will help in improving productivity.

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Climate change and agriculture ~~and~~ both are harming each other. ICAR says 1°C rise in temperature leads to 6% decrease in income

Climate change responsible for crop failures

① Floods - destroyed wheat crops

② Drought - decreased productivity of rice

③ ~~Untimely~~ Untimely rain caused inflation
↳ export of rice was banned

(4) Decreased productivity is witnessed among farmers.

(5) 12% of rice production will decrease by 2050
18-20% maize will be decreased by 2080 - ICAR

(6) Desertification has affected agriculture in Bundelkhand region

Agriculture responsible for extreme weather

(1) High GHG emission due to burning of stubble

(2) High methane release due to rice production, and ruminants

(3) Dewinding groundwater - as agriculture uses 80% of it

(4) Soil pollution - due to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

leaching of chemicals.

(5) Clearing forest - slash and burn agriculture in North East

(6) Water pollution - (70% ↓ decreased ~~EMW~~ CWM)

Strategy under National disaster Management plan

(1) Climate smart agriculture like NMSA, NICRA

(2) Integrating agriculture in ~~disaster~~ disaster risk reduction

(3) Involving community in DRR.

(4) Roping local levels like PRIs

(5) Making awareness about climate change among people.

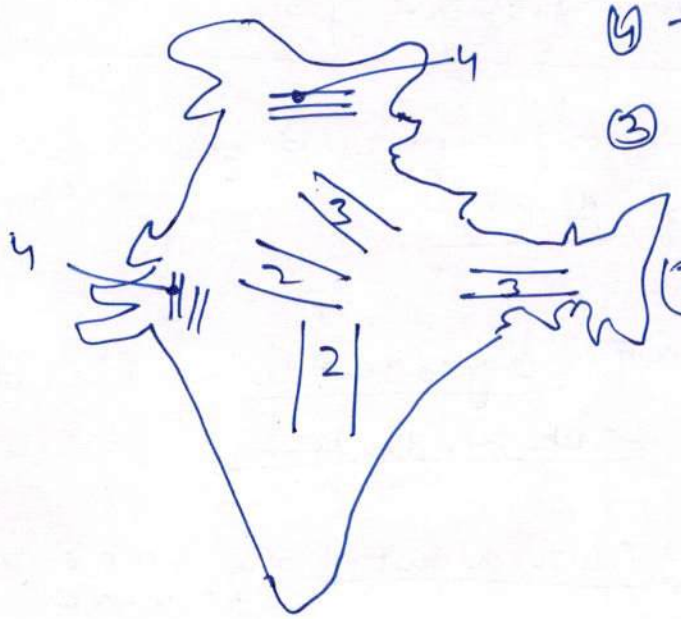
These will facilitate climate smart agriculture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 59% area of India is prone to earthquake. GSI has divided it into 4 zones.



(4) - very, highly vulnerable
(3) - high vulnerability
(2) - low vulnerability

Impact of Earthquake

(1) loss of life
(2) loss of property
(3) infrastructural damage
- power grids
- schools etc.

(4) Damages < Health, agriculture, displacement of population.

Institutional Measures

(1) Mapping of hazard zone by GSI and ISRO

(2) National disaster management plan - provides policy framework

(3) National disaster response force - used in calamity.

(4) National executive committee - provide high level coordination and command

(5) Early warning systems have developed

(6)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gaps

(1) No inclusion of climate change in disaster risk reduction

(2) No collaboration with state level agencies

(3) lack of community participation

(4) lack of coordination due to multiplicity of agencies

Guidelines of Ministry of Panchayati Raj regarding using bottom up approach in ~~dis~~ DRR should be followed.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nuclear ~~fission~~ fusion is the technique where energy where nuclear atom are joined together to produce energy

Major breakthrough for clean energy

① less emission of fuels

② Could curtail GHG emission and tackle climate change

③ Reliable and non intermittent source of energy

④ highly efficient source of energy

⑤ Varied application ← medical, electricity, heating

Advantages of Nuclear fission

1. Not release radioactive material as in fission
2. More efficient as no energy is destroyed or wasted
3. More secure - no radioactive release
4. Could help in understanding universe - as fusion takes place in stars too
5. More economic growth - due to less fossil use
6. Continuous supply
7. Could fulfill INDC goals.

Limitations

1. Hard to achieve fusion
2. R&D is low in other ~~sou~~ Global south countries

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Question of security is still to be resolved

④ High cost requirement of process

⑤ Lack of skilled professional to carry out research

⑥ Not available for large scale - Tokamak reactor created electricity for few seconds only

Way forward

- Nuclear hydrogen could be used for while
- More R&D is needed
- More International collaborations like ITER
- More funding should be given by countries

The fusion generated energy is undoubtedly excellent, but more time, funds, are need of hour.

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering is the method of converting illegitimately ~~earn~~ earned money into legal system
India loses 2% of GDP to this, as ~~for~~ per IB

Efficacy of PMLA

1. Checking the misuse of legal loopholes - like DTAA
2. Strengthening surveillance of banking system
3. The counterfeiting of currency has come down by 20%. (Parliament session 2023)
4. Busting of hawala, has been done.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) It checked money laundering for organised crime
↳ Anti terror funding cells in Min. of home affairs.

(6) Vast seizure of property took place

However there are some challenges

(1) The act has been used for political purpose. - alleges Opposition

(2) The conviction rate has been low - NCRB

(3) Used to stifle liberty of people

(4) No mechanism to deal with extraditions of criminals

⑤ Centre State collaborations may get hurt
↳ higher jurisdiction of NIA

⑥ Lack of governance redressal.

Thus the PMLA needs to seen in wider light. More concrete actions are required like extradition powers ~~and~~ ~~visiting Ofs~~. State should support it

उम्मीदवारों व
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidat
must not
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0. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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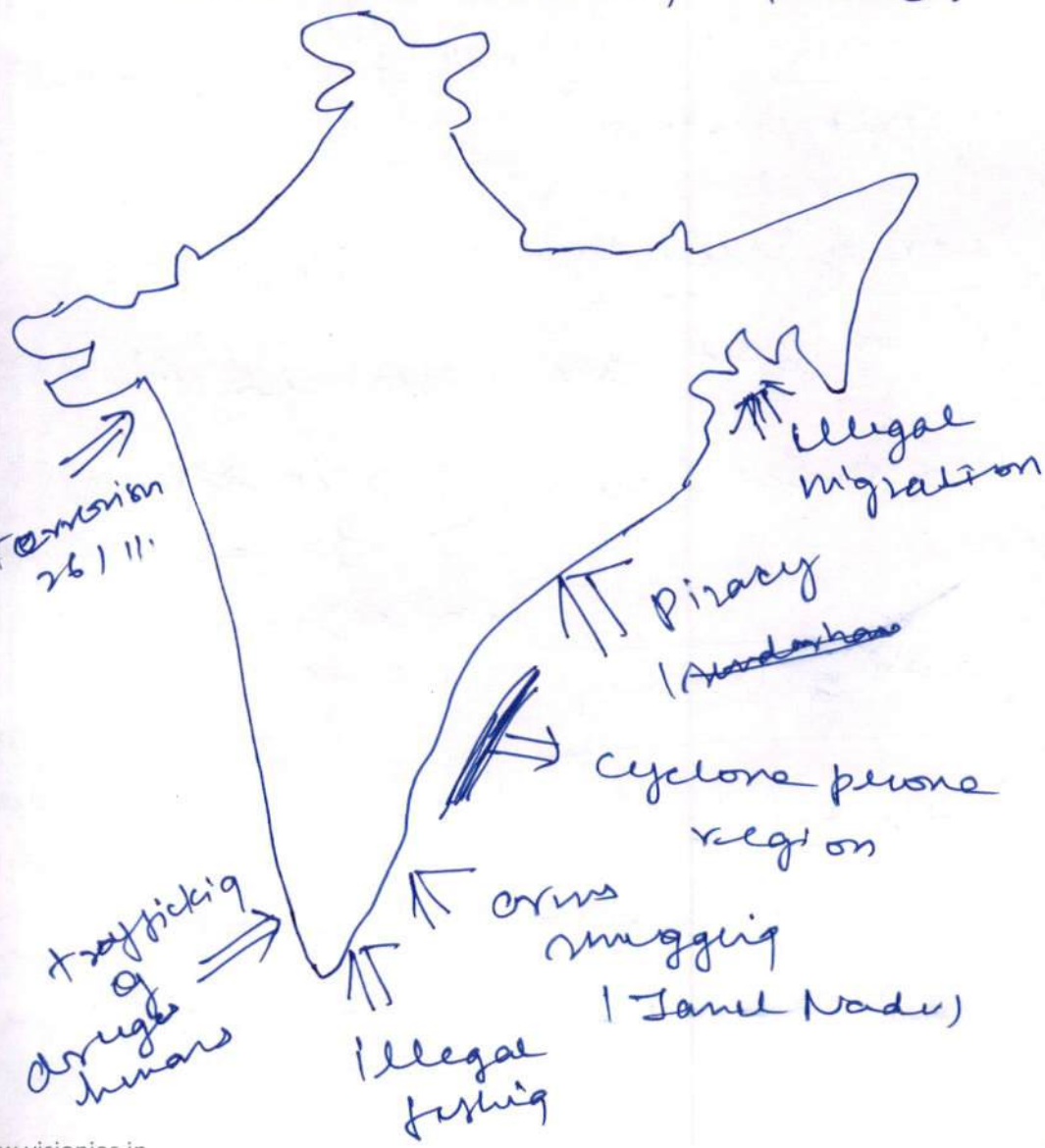
India shares long border of 7500 km to the maritime large. It is surrounded by Indian ocean by three sides that makes it vulnerable to security threats



Direct bearing on security of maritime borders

(1) As
- 27 million people are dependent on fishing
- 60% of trade takes place through this
- Relation with countries are dependent (India - Sri Lanka)
- dependent on resources

(2) Terrorism - 26/11 took place via Gujrat waters

(3) lack of security - IB says 80% minor port are insecured

(4) Organised crime
- trafficking
- Hawala
- Narco terrorism

Robust Strategy

(A) Institutional

1) Better coordination between Coast Guard, Indian Navy

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(2) Use of technology like night vision goggles, mapping by ISRO

(3) Actionable intelligence should be given

(4) Securing the strategic A&N island

(5) Collaborate with International regime like IORA, IONS

(B) Community led efforts

1) Provide economic security to urban border population

2) Community policing could be done

3) Collaborate with nearby Pachayats

These methods will secure J&K.

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